

PETHO, Erasi

77,000 tons of foundry sand a year. Ujit lap 12 no.8:30 25 Ap '60.

PETHO, Erzsé; KISVARI, Janos

Our construction industry on the way toward implementing the
Party decision. Ujit lap 12 no.14:11 25 J1 '60.

1. Orszagos Epitoipari Igazgatosag vezetoje (for Kisvari).

NAGY, Angela; PETHO, Ernsi

Innovations, new products, new achievements in the year 1963.
Ujit lap 15 no.2:10-11 25 Ja '63.

PETHO, Erzsi

People who make us proud. Ujit lap 13 no.22:20 H '61.

PETEO, Erzsi

819,000 kg more milk per day. Ujit lap 14 no.7:4 of cover
10 Ap '62.

RADNAI, Gyula; PETHO, Erzsé

How does the "Donat Banki" socialist brigade work? Ut: lap
14 no.12:10-11 25 Je '62.

PETHO, Erzsabet

One-man management. Uj1: lap 13 no.18:11 S '61.

(Hungary--Industrial management)

PETHO, Erzsé

Domestic trade innovators. Ujít lap 13 no.6:6 Mr '61.

(Hungary—Commerce)

PETHO, Ersei

Two important inventions in coal mining. Ujit lap 13 no.9:4 My '61.

(Hungary---Coal mines and mining)

PETHO, Erzsé

Greeting from the workers of the Ganz-Hungarian State Iron, Steel
and Machine Factories to "Ujítok lapja". Ujít lap 13 no.12:11 Je '61.

(Hungary—Iron and steel workers)
(Hungary—Industrial management)

PETHO, Erzsé

A new Hungarian invention: the twisting and spinning machine of great capacity for the manufacturing of fancy yarns. Musz eset 16 no.15:6 J1 '61.

(Textile machinery)

PETHO, Erzsé

What is around a prototype. Ujtit lap 12 no.15:10 My '60.

(Hungary—Machinery industry)

PETHO, Ernsi

An innovator received more than two hundred and fifty thousand forints.
Ujit lap 15 no.5:9 10 Mr '63.

PETHO, Erasi

The 6th District Party Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers
Party looks into the innovation movement of the District enterprises.
Ujit lap 13 no.3:9 F '61.

(Hungary--Industrial management)
(Hungary--Communist party)

PETHO, Erzsé

Our inventions for export. Ujtit lap 13 no.7:6 Ap '61.

(Hungary—Inventions) (Hungary—Commerce)

PETHO, Erasi

New ways of furniture industry. Ujlt lap 13 no.8:10 Ap '61.

(Hungary—Furniture)

PETHO, Erzsé; SZABO, János; BODRI, Andras; NAGY, Bela, mernok; TANAI, Sandor

Four from among many. Ujit lap 13 no.10:6 My '61.

1. Muvezeto, Ganz-MAVAG. (for Szabo)
2. Maros, Ganz-MAVAG.(for Bodri)
3. Ganz-MAVAG. 4. Lakatos, Ganz-MAVAG (for Tanai)

(Hungary---Machinery industry)
(Hungary---Iron industry and trade)
(Hungary---Steel industry and trade)

FETHO, Erzs

The mechanical data-processing center is serving the scientifically based control of our agriculture. Ujit lap 15
no.1:9 10 Ja '63.

PETHO, Erzsé

Court decisions in innovation matters. Ujtit lap 15 no. 1:
14 10 Ja '63.

PETHO, Erzsi

Creative efforts at the Budapest Machine Tool Factory. Ujit
lap 14 no.18:14 25 S '62.

PETHO, Erzs

The man of weekdays; in honor of the 8th Party Congress. Ujit
lap 14 no. 19:8 10 0 '62.

PETHO, Erzs:

People who make us proud. Ujit lap 10 no.21:7 H '61.

PETHO, Erzsi

Our reputation in the world; following the path of an article
in the "Ujítok Lapja." Ujít lap 14 no.1:8 Ja '62.

PETHO, Erzsé

Court decisions in innovation cases. Mit lap 16 no. 4:12
25 F '64.

PETHO, Erzsi

Role of railroad innovators in the international cooperation.
Ujit lap 16 no. 4: 8-9 25 F '64.

PETHO, Erzsi; TASNADI, Emil

Conference on innovation at Angyalfold. Ujit lap 16
no. 9: 13-14 10 My '64.

1. President, National Patent Office, Budapest; Editor-in-Chief, "Ujitok Lapja."

PETHO, Erzs

A new scientific working was formed for the realization of a chemical program in agriculture. Ujit lap 13 no.13:14 J1 '61.

(Hungary—Agriculture)

PETHO, Erzsé

News of the socialist brigades; a brigade of architect-engineers.
Ujít lap 13 no.14:8 J1 '61.

(Hungary—Architecture)

PETHO, Erzsi

Instructive mosaics. Ujit lap 13 no.17:32 S '61.

(Hungary—Industrial management)

PETHO, Erzsé

Decreasing the harmful vibrations of compressed-air tools. Musz elet
16 no.6:11 Mr '61. (EEAI 10:5)

(Hungary--Pneumatic tools)

PETHO, Erzsé

Decoratation of outstanding inventors and innovators. Musz elet 15
no.8:5 Ap '60. (EEAI 9:8)
(Hungary--Industrial management)

PETHO, Erzsi

The birth of the mixing table with transistors. Musz elet 15 no.10:20
My '60. (EEAI 9:8)

(Hungary--Telecommunication)
(Transistors)

PETHO, Erzsí

A telephone-magnetophone apparatus for business managers. Musz elet
15 no.13:13 Je '60. (EEAI 9:9)
(Hungary---Magnetophones)

PETHO, E.

"Artistic porcelain wares, at a cheaper price."

p. 7 (Ujítok Lapja) Vol. 9, no. 22, Dec. 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

PETHO, Gizella, okleveles vegyész, kutatómérnök

Direct determination of vanadium and nickel by the method of
spectrum analysis using saturated electrodes. Bany lap 96 no.
10:818-823 01a3

1. Országos Kőolaj - és Gázipari Műoszt, Budapest.

PETHO, J.

"A stakhanovite workshop in the Ganz Railroad Car Factory." p. 12. (TOMTELELLIS,
Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1952. Budapest.)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, # , Library of Congress
August, 1953, Uncl.

PETHO, Szilveszter, okl. banyamernok, egyetemi adjunktus

Influence of the relative size of grains and air bubbles on the value of adhesive power. Bany lap 93 no. 7:465-470 J1'60.

1. Nehézipari Műszaki Egyetem, Bányamérnök K. M. Ásványelőkészítési Tan-
szek, Miskolc.

PETHO, Szilveszter, okleveles bányamérnök, egyetemi adjunktus

Influence of the relative quantity of the size of grains
and air bubbles on the value of adhesive attraction.
Bany lap 93 no.7:465-470 J1 '60.

1. Nehezipari Műszaki Egyetem Bányamérnöki Kar Ásványelőkészítési
Tanszék, Miskolc.

PETHO, Szilveszter, a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa.

Kinetic investigation of some coal flotation tests. Muszaki
Közl MTA 33 no.1/4:283-298 '64.

1. Nehézipari Muszaki Egyetem, Miskolc.

PETHO, Szilveszter, dr., okleveles bányamérnök, a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa,
egyetemi docens

Searching for a Hungarian weighting agent for separating Hungarian
coals by heavy suspension. Bany lap 95 no.11:712-716 N '62.

1. Nehézipari Muszaki Egyetem, Ásványelőkészítéstan Tanszék, Miskolc.

PETHO, Szilveszter, okl. bányamérnök, egyetemi adjunktus; TOMPOS, Endre,
okl. bányamérnök, egyetemi adjunktus

Washing results to be expected at the preparation of the lower
bank of the 5th coal seam of the Feketevolgy mine. Bány lap
94 no.9:592-598 S '61.

1. Nehézipari Műszaki Egyetem, Ásványelőkészítési Tanszék, Miskolc.

PETHO, Tibor

Cyprus. Elet tud 19 no.38:1804-1808 18 S '64.

PETHO, Tibor

Sight-seeing in Leningrad. Elet tud 19 no.45:2145-
2151 6 S '64.

PETI, I.

RUMANIA/Farm Animals. Honeybees

7-6

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 50118

Author : Foti, N., Darac, I., Copeitici, M., Dolcas, A., Alexandru V., Tolmacevchi A., Peti I.

Inst : -

Title : Experimental Data Regarding Temporary Colonies Organized with Queens which Hibernated Outside of Winter Quarters

Orig Pub : Apicultura, 1957, No 6, 4-7

Abstract : This method of using auxiliary queens (AQ) during productive years resulted in a 35-130 percent increase of honey being collected in Rumania. In unproductive years, the increase amounted only to 12-18 percent, for a considerable part of honey crops had to be spent for bee colonies for the period of their hibernating with AQ. A new method of hibernating of queens outside of winter-quarters is proposed. During spring, one or more temporary colonies (TC) are organized from a strong basic colony (BC) with queens which hibernated

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outside of winter quarters. At the onset of winter season, TC are united with BC. An equal number of BC and TC was formed from 58 bee colonies at 3 experimental stations in Rumania in April of 1955. TC were supplied with queens which hibernated outside of winter quarters. For the winter season of 1955/1956 the abovementioned combined colonies weighing 3-5 kg were used; here, the winter bee losses were lower by 180 percent than in control colonies. The food requirements were lower by 2.5 kg per each kg of bees in test colonies as compared to control colonies. When 2 TC were formed from each BC in another experiment, a total crop of 122.5 kg of honey was obtained (90.4 kg being a commercial quality), while only 24.8 kg of commercial quality honey could be obtained from control bees. In another experiment, involving one of the TC, 62.4 kg of commercial quality honey were collected. --Y.A. Kanyuba

Card : 2/2

PETI, I

RUMANIA/Farm Animals, Honeybees

9-6

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 5018

Author : Fori, M., Barac, I., Copalici, M., Bolanc, A., Alexandru V.,
Tomacovschi A., Peti I.

Inet :

Title : Experimental Data Regarding Temporary Colonies Organized
with Queens which Hibernated Outside of Winter Quarters

Orig Pub : Apicultura, 1957, No 6, 4-9

Abstract : The method of using auxiliary queens (AQ) during productive
years resulted in a 35-150 percent increase of honey being
collected in Rumania. In unproductive years, the increase
amounted only to 12-18 percent, for a considerable part of
honey crops had to be spent for bee colonies for the period
of their hibernating with AQ. A new method of hibernating
of queens outside of winter-quarters is proposed. During
spring, one or more temporary colonies (TC) are organized
from a strong basic colony (BC) with queens which hibernated

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outside of winter quarters. At the onset of winter season,
TC are united with BC. An equal number of BC and TC was
formed from 58 bee colonies at 3 experimental stations in
Rumania in April of 1955. TC were supplied with queens which
hibernated outside of winter quarters. For the winter
season of 1955/1956 the abovementioned combined colonies
weighing 3-5 kg were used; here, the winter bee losses were
lower by 140 percent than in control colonies. The food
requirements were lower by 2.5 kg per each kg of bees in
test colonies as compared to control colonies. When 2 TC
were formed from each BC in another experiment, a total crop
of 121.5 kg of honey was obtained (90.1 kg being a commercial
quality), while only 24.8 kg of commercial quality honey
could be obtained from control bees. In another experiment,
involving one of the TC, 62.4 kg of commercial quality honey
were collected. --V.A. Kanyuba

PETI, J.

"The organization of the work at Red Spark, an agricultural cooperative in Tamas" p. 135
(AGRARTUDOMANY, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1953 Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No. 7, July 1953, Uncl.

PETI, L.

Tests on the separation of natural gas by mobile coal beds. p. 631.
(BANYASZATI LAPOK. Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1956. Hungary)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957. Uncl.

PETI, L.

"Experiments in producing samples of soot from natural gas." Bányászati Lapok, Budapest, Vol. 9, No. 8, Aug. 1954, p. 445.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 1, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

GRAF, Laszlo, dr., a kemiai tudományok kandidátusa, főmérnök; TOTH, Zoltán,
főmérnök; PETI, Laszlo, okleveles gépészmérnök

Complex problem relating to the development and exploitation
of gas fields in Hungary. Bany lap 96 no.10:752-760 0'63.

1. Országos Kőolaj - és Gázipari Troszt, Budapest (for Graf and
Peti). 2. Országos Kőolaj - és Gázipari Troszt Alföldi Kőolajfu-
rasi Üzem, Szolnok (for Toth).

PETI P. K.

Kremlevskiy P. P., Gonenk N. F. and Peti P. K., "An Automatic Regulator of Acid-Feeding," *Gidroliznaya promyshlennost' SSSR* [Hydrolytic Industry] 7, 1935, No 4, Pages 5-7.

KOROL'KOV, I.I.; TYAGUNOVA, Z.A.; RYAZANTSEV, N.V.; PETI, P.K.;
MEDVEDEV, S.F.; LYUKHANOV, O.F.

Continuous neutralization of hydrolyzates. Gidroliz. i
lesokhim.prom. 13 no.1:17-20 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-
spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Korol'kov, Tyagunova, Ryazantsev,
Peti). 2. Tavdinskiy gidroliznyy zavod (for Medvedev).
 3. Krasnodarskiy gidroliznyy zavod (for Lyukhanov).
- (Krasnodar--Wood-using industries--Equipment and supplies)
(Hydrolysis)

PETIGIN, I.I.

The RT54-S two-spindle machine for boring deep holes. Bul.
tekhn.-ekon.inform. no.12:25-27 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Drilling and boring machinery)

PETIGIN, I.I.

The 63-94 machine-tool unit. Bial.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.12:
27-28 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Drilling and boring machinery)

PETIGIN, I.I.

The 9734B balancing machine for crankshafts. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.
no.5:23-25 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Balancing of machinery)

PETIGIN, I.I.

The GF-377-type slab-milling machine unit. Biul. tekhn. ekon.
inform. no.9:40-42 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Milling machines)

PALOTAS, Piroska, okleveles mernok, epitesvezeto mernok; PETIK, Erno,
okleveles mernok, epitesvezeto mernok

Construction of the surface intake of the Kaposztasmegyer Water
Works. Vizugyi kozl no.3:373-379 '61.

1. Hidepito Vallalat, Budapest.

LESENCZEY, Rezso,okl.mernok; KORDA, Janos,okl.mernok; PETIK, Erno,
okl.mernok

Constructing the prefabricated superstructure of the intake
power room of the Megyer Surface Water Works. Melyepitestud
szemle 12 no.4:165-172 Ap '62.

1. Hidepito Vallalat.

PETIK, Ferenc, okl. gépesszmernok

Control of tensile test machines by the lever arms. Magyar textil 13
no.6:244-246 Je '61.

1. Anyagvizsgáló Készulekek Gyára, Budapest.

PETIK, F.

"Results in from designing at the 3d "Hungarian Exhibition of
Instruments." p. 26

MERES ES AUTOMATIKA. (Merestechnikai es Automatizalasi Tudomanyos
Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 7, No. 1, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

Petik, F.

Analysis of factors influencing the accuracy of a new Hungarian creep tester.
p.66

MÉRÉS ES AUTOMATIKA. (Mérstechnikai es Automatizálás Tudományos Egyesület)
Budapest Hungary. Vol.7, no.2/3, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMAL) LC, Vol.8, no.11
November 1959
Uncl.

PETIK, F.

Disks springs. p. 293.

Vol. 7, no.8, Aug. 1955. GEP. Budapest, Hungary.

Exhibiyon of German synthetic materials in Budapest, p. 297

Spot welding in inaccessible places. TR. from the German. p. 286.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol. 5, no. 4. April, 1956

Petik, F.

Mechanical measuring instruments at the 1959 Pozan Fair. p.254

MERES ES AUTOMATIKA. (Merstechnikal es Automatizalnsis Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol.7, no.8/9, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMEA) LC, Vol.8, no.11
November 1959
Uncll.

PETIK, F.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: GEP. Vol. 10, no. 4, Apr. 1958

Petik, F. An indispensable accessory of the production of the machine industry, the Gepkonyv (Book of Machines); a book review. p. 154.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

PET F., Ferenc

Sand testing laboratory tools. Gepgyartastechn 2 no.11:435-439
N '62.

1. Anyagvizsgalo Keszulekek Gyara.

PETIK, Ferenc, okl. gépészmérnök

New solutions for measuring technique and construction
in the East German machines for testing materials
exhibited at the Budapest Fair. Meres automat 9 no.10:307-
309,317 '61.

1. Anyagvizsgáló Készülekek Gyára, Budapest.

PETIK, Ferenc

Dimensioning and calibration of the Charpy impact testing machines.
Gep 15 no.8:327-331. Ag 1963.

PETIK, Ferenc, okl. gépészmérnök

Control problems of tensile test machines and compression testing machines. Meres automat 9 no.3:73-79 '61.

1. Anyagvizsgáló Készulekek Gyára, Budapest

ALMASSY, Gyorgy, dr.; BOKMISZA, Gyula; FARKAS, Jono; HAAS, András; JÁRÓ,
Endre; KEMNY, Tamas; KISS, János; LÓCZI, József; LUKÁCS, János, dr.;
PETIK, Ferenc; SZLÁV, Ferenc; SZILÁGI, János, dr.; TÁRKAI, János, dr.

Lectures delivered at the 3. International Measurement Conference.
Boron automet 12. no. 1: 196-198 (1967).

1. Editorial board member, "Lectures on the History of Chemistry", 1967, 1968,
Juhász, Károly, Budapest: Akadémiai.

PETIK, G

USSR/Electronics - Radio

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 25/30

Authors : Petik, G.

Title : Aperiodic amplifier of intermediate frequency

Periodical : Radio 1, page 55, Jan 56

Abstract : The circuit and general technical features are given for an aperiodic amplifier of intermediate frequency. The advantage of this amplifier is said to lie in its cheapness but also in that it does not narrow the band frequency. Drawing.

Institution :

Submitted :

L 32677-66

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0075/0081

ACC NR: AT6013442 (N., A)

AUTHORS: Levchenko, B. A.; Danilov, V. V.; Shekhovtsov, A. F.; Petikov, N. F.

ORG: Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Effect of the water flow character in a cooling system of a tractor engine block on the temperature field of its lower plate

SOURCE: Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya (Internal combustion engines), no. 1, Kharkov, Izd-vo Khar'k. univ., 1965, 75-81

TOPIC TAGS: diesel engine, thermodynamics, cooling system, engine cooling/ SMD-7 engine, SMD-1, engine

ABSTRACT: A transparent model of the block and cylinder head of an SMD engine was created for the purpose of establishing the nature of the flow of water in the cooling system. The head parts and water jacket of the engine were designed to be separable. This permitted the study of the effect of the construction of elements of the water jacket on the thermal condition of the block. A combined method of visual and photographic observations was used in studying the nature of the water flow. Thermometric instrumentation and methods were those of B. A. Levchenko (Temperaturnoye sostoyaniye golovki dvigatelya SMD-7. Trudy KhPI, t. 40, vyp. 2, Izd-vo KhGU, 1962). System loads were defined in terms of the water circulation cycling rate. Test

Card 1/2

PETIKOV, V. Ya., and SMIRNOV, S. P.

"Preparation of Antibiotics on State Farms."
Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 5, 1960 p. 20

chey vet Dr

BADEYEVA, T.I., MUSTAFIN, I.S., PETIKOVA, K.G.

Mercurimetric determination of chlorides in food products.
[with summary in English]. Vop.pit. 17 no.4:69-72 Je-Ag'58
(MIRA 11:7)

1. In kafedry analiticheskoy khimii (rav. I.S.-Mustafin)
Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(FOOD;

chlorides, mercurimetric determination (Rus))

(CHLORIDES, determination

in food, mercurimetric technique (Rus))

L 32789-66

ACC NR: AP6023768

SOURCE CODE: YU/0015/65/000/02-/0047/0051

AUTHOR: Sljivic, R. (Doctor); Petkovic, M. (Doctor; Director)
Milenkovic, M. (Doctor); Benedeto, Lj. (Doctor); Lazarevic, V. (Doctor)

ORG: Department of Internal Medicine/directed by Doctor H. Petkovic/, General Hospital, Nis (Interno odeljenje Opste bolnice)

TITLE: Clinical radiologic and endocrine-metabolic changes in gastrectomized patients

SOURCE: Medicinski glasnik, no. 2-3, 1965, 47-51

TOPIC TAGS: digestive system disease, endocrinology, radiology, biologic metabolism

ABSTRACT: Detailed data on 42 hospitalized patients who were gastrectomized with gastroenteric anastomosis for peptic ulcers: ages, occupations, duration of symptoms before operation, types of postoperative symptoms and complaints, roentgenologic findings and laboratory data, including glycemia, calcemia, urinary 17-ketosteroids and response to ACTH. This paper was read at the Congress of Yugoslavian Interns in Sarajevo in 1964. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 8 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 012

Card 1/1 1795

0915

1598

SOV/137-57-10-19048

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 88 (USSR)

AUTHOR ~~Perin~~ A.G.

TITLE Advances in the Production of New Rolled Shapes (Ob osvo-
yeni novykh profiley prokata.

PERIODICAL V sb. Ratsionalizatsiya profiley prokata. Moscow, Profiz-
dat, 1956 pp 177-178

ABSTRACT In order to advance the production of new complex sections
S it is recommended that the laboratories of scientific re-
search institutes be equipped with rolling mills designed for
experimental purposes. At metallurgical plants it is desir-
able in order to produce complex S that employment be made
of low output mills it is also necessary to perfect the cold
rolling of shaped S

S.G

Card 1/1

STAFCHENKO, D.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; CHECHNEV, A.V., inzh.; PETIN,
A.G., inzh.; SAVCHENKO, A.M., inzh.

Accelerating the process of rolling on the cogging stand of a
shape mill. Sbor.nauch.trud.Zhden.met.inst. no.4:143-152 '57.
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (MIRA 11:11)

STARCHENKO, D.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; VLASOV, T.F., inzh.; RAKHLIN, TS.M.,
inzh.; PETIN, A.G., inzh.; ZUBRIY, I.A., inzh.; BOGDANOV, A.K., inzh.

Mastering the rolling of an economical tee bulb bar on a 450 mill. Stal'
23 no.12:1108-1109 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Zhdanovskiy zavod tyazhelego
mashinostroyeniya.

KUZEMA, I.D., inzhener; PEFIN, A.G., inzhener

Increasing the fatigue resistance of blooming mill rolls. Stal' 15
no.6:563-564 Je '55. (MIRA 8:8)
(Rolling mills)

1. PETIN, A.P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Technology
7. Textbook for machinists working on equipment for the fist-processing industry.
Astrakhan, Izd. gazety "Volga," 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February, 1953. Unclassified.

MOSIAGIN, G.M., inzh.; PETIN, B.F., inzh.

Review of some circuits of radiant flux modulation used in photo-
electric apparatus. [Trudy] MVTU no.110:100-117 '62. (MIRA 16:0)
(Electric circuits) (Servomechanisms) (Photoelectricity)

S/549/62/000/110/003/004
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Mosyagin, G.M. and Petin, B.F., Engineers

TITLE: Survey of some modulation systems for light beams used in photoelectric devices

SOURCE: Moscow. Vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche. [Trudy] no. 110. 1962. Opticheskiye i optiko - elektronnyye pribory. 100 - 117

TEXT: Light-beam modulation systems can be classified as follows: 1) modulation directly in the receiver of the radiation; 2) generation of a modulated (AC) signal in the radiation receiver by supplying the receiver with alternating current of a given frequency and 3) modulation of the beam at the radiation source. The modulation at the radiation receiver can be achieved by means of a rotating shutter. Such a system is illustrated in Fig. 2. This permits determination of the position of the source relative to two coordinate axes since the radiation source 1 can be deflected in two perpendicular directions: along the axis x and along y. The light beam from the source passes through the optical system 2 and is modulated by the

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Survey of

S/549/62/000/110/003/004
E192/E382

rotating shutter 3. This is in the form of a thin disc, one half of which is transparent. The modulation frequency is directly proportional to the number of revolutions of the shutter per second. The magnitude ψ of the AC component of the modulated signal depends on the direction of the source. The quantity ψ increases as the radiation source deviates from the optical axis until the image of the source coincides with the rotation centre of the shutter. The quantity ψ then becomes constant. For finding the components x and y of the alternating signal, this is applied to a double phase-sensitive detector. The modulation at the receiver can also be effected by a modulating disc of varying optical density. Such a disc is made of a transparent material and contains N non-transparent and transparent sectors. The surface of the disc is covered with a film of variable transparency so that the intensity of the light passing through the disc varies from a minimum to a maximum value. The signal produced by this system has an envelope whose amplitude is proportional to the radius vector of the position of the radiating source and the phase ψ depends on the direction of the source. Again, x and y components can be determined by a phase-

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Survey of

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sensitive system. The information regarding the position of the source can be generated by modulating the light beam at two different frequencies; this can be done in a device with either a single optical system or with two optical systems. An alternating signal can be obtained by using a photoresistance which is supplied from an AC source. Usually, two photoresistors are employed and these are connected into a bridge circuit. One of the disadvantages of this system is its considerable inertia caused by the long rise and decay times of the photoresistance. A similar effect can be achieved by using a photomultiplier in which one of the emitters is modulated by an AC signal. In the case of modulation at the source, one of the most successful devices is the cesium lamp which makes it possible to achieve modulation depths of up to 90% at frequencies of up to 10 kc/s. Another method of modulation at the source is interruption of the light beam by a non-transparent shutter in the form of a modulating disc. There are 19 figures.

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PETIN, G. (Rostov-na-Donu)

The 6Zh2P as a mixer. Radio no.4:60 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Radio--Receivers and reception)

PETIN, G. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Aperiodic intermediate-frequency amplifier. Radio no.1:55 Ja '56.
(Amplifiers, Electron-tube) (MLRA 9:4)

PETIN, G.P.

Cascode amplifier with raised coefficient of amplification.

Radiotekhnika 15 no.9:54-56 S '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva
radiotekniki i elektrosvyazi im. A.S.Popova.
(Amplifiers (Electronics))

PETIN, G.P.

Stable electronic time relays. Priob. i tekhn. eksp. no. 4:100
JL-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.M. Molotova.
(Electronic instruments)
(Time measurements)

BOV/120-58-4- /30

AUTHOR: Patin, G. P.

TITLE: High-Voltage High-Frequency Stabilized Rectifier (Vysokovol'tnyy vysokochastotnyy stabilizirovanny vypryamitel')

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 92-96 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The detailed circuit diagram of the system is shown in Fig.1. The device was designed specifically as a power supply for the photomultiplier of a scintillation counter. The particular feature of the device is the use of the anode voltage of the counter as a reference voltage for the stabilizer. The system employs a negative feedback circuit in which the difference between the reference voltage and the voltage taken from the output voltage divider (R_1 , R_2 and R_3) is amplified by d-c amplifier L3, and is fed through cathode follower L4 to the screen grid of the oscillator tube L1. For line voltage changes of -15 to +5%,

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SOV/120-58-4-22/30

High-Voltage High-Frequency Stabilized Rectifier

the stabilized output current changes not more than $\pm 1\%$
(at a load of 1 M Ω). The paper contains 1 figure and 2
Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet
(The State University of Rostov-on-Don)

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1957.

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PETIN, G.P.

Theory of barium titanate type ferroelectrics. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz.
no.2:125-131 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Ferroelectric substances) (Barium titanate)

33215

S/142/61/004/005/021/021
E039/E120

9.4220 (1053,1331)

AUTHOR:
TITLE:

Petin, G.P.

On the coefficient of efficiency of a two resonator
klystron at high amplitudes of output signal

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
Radiofizika, v.4, no.5, 1961, 981-983

TEXT:

From a consideration of the usual idealised model of
a klystron and using the usual symbols adopted in kinetic theory
an expression for the electron efficiency is derived for the
case when the electron parameter ν_2 is $\ll 1$. The equation of
motion of the electron is integrated, giving a value for the
electron velocity as it leaves the field of the second resonator
After a second integration and a series of conversions the transit
angle is obtained from which can be determined the electron
velocity for the different phases of arrival of the electrons
and hence an expression for the coefficient of efficiency of the
electrons η

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tue

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On the coefficient of efficiency ...

$$\eta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{v_0^2}\right) d\psi_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[2v_2(\sin \psi - \sin Y) - v_2^2(\sin \psi - \sin Y)^2\right] d\psi_1 \quad (8)$$

By fixing a value for the electron parameter v_2 and calculating a value for the function $\eta(\psi)$ and then plotting the maximum values for η against v_2 the curve shown in Fig. 1 is obtained. The values of ψ for maximum η vary from $1.5\pi - 2k\pi$ for small values of v_2 to $1.3\pi - 2k\pi$ for large values, as shown in Fig. 2. It is well known that the coefficient of efficiency, assuming small output signals, has a maximum at $1.5\pi - 2k\pi$ and at this value it can be determined from the formula:

$$\eta = 4v_2 \sin(\psi_0/2) J_1(X) - v_2^2 \int_0^\pi [2(1 - \cos \psi) - \psi \sin \psi] d\psi \quad (9)$$

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On the coefficient of efficiency ... S/141/61/004/005/021/021
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For comparison this is plotted in Fig.1 (upper line). The sharp drop which occurs in the first curve for $\mu_2 > 0.4$ is explained by the debunching of electrons at high values of output voltage. For $\mu_2 < 0.5$ some electrons reverse direction, and for $\mu_2 = 0.63$, $\eta = 0$. The solution obtained makes it possible to study the phenomena in the output resonator of a klystron at high values of output signal. No account is taken of space charge effects, hence the solution gives an upper limit to electron efficiency. +

There are 2 figures and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The English language references read as follows:

Ref.4: S.E. Webber, IRE Trans., YeD-5, 98 (1958)

Ref.5: S.E. Webber, IRE Trans., YeD-7, 154 (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Rostov/Don State University)

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1960

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PETIN, G.P.

Expressing the power of electron interaction through surface
integrals. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; radiofiz. 4 no.5:983-984 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Electrons) (Integrals)

PETIN, G.P.

Waves in electron streams. Radiotekh. i elektron. 7 no.3:
468-474 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Electrons)
(Microwaves)

9 1230

8/09/62/007/011/005/012
0286/0306

AUTHOR: Levin, G. P.

TITLE: Theory of transverse current tube

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 11,
1962, 1941 - 1947

TEXT: The magnetic focusing field along the beam is assumed to be sufficiently strong so that it can be put $B \rightarrow \infty$ and $\omega_H \rightarrow \infty$. The equations deduced by the author in a previous paper (radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1962, v. 7, no. 5, 466) are simplified accordingly. A small signal solution is obtained for both forward and backward waves with the aid of successive approximations. The first order approximation is obtained by neglecting space charge forces. The interaction impedance for the fundamental and (-1) space harmonic is calculated using the results of Oniao-min Chu (J. Appl. Phys., 1956, 29, 1, 88). The variation of gain and starting current are investigated as a function of frequency and the author's theoretical results are

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